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CATALOG

P. O. BOX 100
MARION, OREGON

RHODODENDRONS
AND AZALEAS

Rhododendrons of the World

by DAVID G. LEACH

Internationally known authority

A huge, magnificent presentation, in words and pictures, of all the Rhododendrons of the world, both garden hybrids and wild species. This exciting book is the most spectacular of its kind ever published.

Seven years in preparation, **Rhododendrons of the World** provides information on 925 species and on all of the garden hybrids which have been introduced since 1830.

Descriptions include both American and British quality and hardiness ratings and awards, plus the author's own ratings for freedom of bloom and ease of cultivation.

For the amateur, professional or student. Written in an easy fluent style, avoiding unnecessary use of technical terms, this book has been praised by reviewers everywhere for its "clear, polished prose," and for its "extraordinary literary quality."

It is illustrated profusely by famed artist Edmond Amateis.

540 double-column pages in length, **Rhododendrons of the World** has already become the classic reference source. The final authority on Rhododendrons for this generation.

At the publishers' announced price of \$25.00.

Send your order now to

COMERFORD'S

P.O. Box 100, Marion, Oregon

See the back cover for the current reviews on this book.

COMERFORD'S

Box 100

MARION, OREGON

Dear Fellow Gardeners

The summer of 1961 was one of the hottest on record. We had long cold spells the following winter with a low of 7°. In spite of this our spring this year has been long and cool with ideal growing conditions. As of mid-July we can say that our nursery stock looks better than ever.

We should like at this time to extend an invitation to join the American Rhododendron Society. There are 19 chapters throughout the United States. The programs and lectures at these various meetings are always interesting and educational. This also provides the opportunity of meeting other Rhododendron enthusiasts in your area and exchanging garden and plant information at the local level. This is of extreme importance where growing conditions are not ideal. You may receive first hand knowledge of how these cultural problems are being overcome.

A quarterly bulletin is also published. This is easily twice as large as our catalog, containing articles of interest written by the experts and always well illustrated. News and information on new plants and discussions of the better forms of the species.

Membership is \$5.00 per year and I feel that the bulletin alone is worth this. Send your membership to the American Rhododendron Society, 3514 N. Russet St., Portland, Oregon.

We made a great error in mentioning *R. Crest* and *Yakusimanum* in our last catalog. People wrote ahead of time and we no longer have either plant for sale.

We have included a map this year on the back cover of the catalog and sincerely hope that you will visit us when you are in this area.

Sincerely,

COMERFORD'S



RHODODENDRON VULCAN, 15-18" grade,
ready to be locked in our shipping carton. One
of our methods of shipping your plants.

QUALITY AND HARDINESS RATINGS

QUALITY OF THE FLOWER AND PLANT:

The two numbers preceding the Rhododendron names in our list indicate the comparative ornamental value of the flower and plant. The first number pertains to the color, substance, and size of the flower truss, and the second number pertains to the habit of the plant. Obviously, we could not say that one variety is the best of all the varieties we grow; therefore, the ratings have been given according to color and type.

Here is the key for the QUALITY RATINGS:

First Number for Flower:

- 1/ not up to present day standards
- 2/ slightly below average
- 3/ average
- 4/ slightly above average
- 5/ the highest rating

Second Number for Habit and Foliage

- /1 not up to present day standards
- /2 slightly below average
- /3 average
- /4 slightly above average
- /5 the highest rating

HARDINESS OF THE PLANT:

The ZONE NUMBER which follows the variety name is significant in that it represents the approximate low winter temperature which the Rhododendron will withstand. From this ZONE NUMBER the customer is able to determine with reasonable accuracy the varieties best suited to his climate. It must be remembered that the hardiness of any plant is determined by many factors, all of which are inter-related. Inheritance, vigor, available moisture, amount of protection afforded, condition of growth, time of year low temperatures occur and cultural practices of the grower all enter into the plant's reaction during a cold spell. The ratings which we have given the varieties are based on over 30 years' experience in growing Rhododendrons plus reports which have been supplied by growers in various parts of the United States.

EXPLANATION OF ZONE NUMBERS:

- ZONE 4—From 10 degrees below Zero to 20 degrees below Zero.
- ZONE 5—From 5 degrees below Zero to 10 degrees below Zero.
- ZONE 6—From 5 degrees above Zero to 5 degrees below Zero.
- ZONE 7—From 5 degrees above Zero to 10 degrees above Zero.
- ZONE 8—From 10 degrees above Zero to 20 degrees above Zero.

AWARD SYMBOLS — British

- F.C.C. — First Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. The highest possible award.
- A.M. — Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society, London.

AWARD SYMBOLS — American Rhododendron Society

- P.A. — Preliminary Award.
- A.E. — Award of Excellence, the highest award possible in America.

BLOOM TIME:

This can vary somewhat from year to year as well as the geographical location being a factor. We are generally much earlier here in the northwest than in the eastern climates. Bear this in mind when specifying shipping dates. We strive to get your plants to you before they bloom here.

Botanical

The genus *Rhododendron* is a member of the Heath family and contains over 1,000 species which occur mainly in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. Outlying species are native to Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, with the most southerly of all in the northern part of Australia. In the United States there are seventeen native species, including the Azaleas, which are *Rhododendrons* botanically speaking. So far as garden hybrids are concerned, the most important native species in this country are the Great Laurel (*R. maximum*), found growing wild in New England and extending southwards through the Appalachians to northern Georgia, and the Mountain Rose Bay (*R. catawbiense*) which is found on the higher elevations of the Allegheny and Appalachian Mountains. As ornamentals, these two species are not to be compared with our present day hybrids, but their influence on these hybrids has been and will continue to be most extensive. Perhaps their chief contribution is their ability to withstand below zero temperatures, a factor of great importance to our present day hybridizers.

It is interesting to note that the first *Rhododendron* species to be introduced into England was *R. maximum* whose flowering was recorded in 1756. *R. ponticum* arrived in England in 1763, *R. caucasicum* in 1803 and *R. catawbiense* in 1809. The famous scarlet tree species, *R. arboreum* was introduced from China in 1802 and once seen in flower was quickly combined with the earlier arrivals to give us a combination from which many of our finest hybrids have been derived. About the middle of the nineteenth century, botanical explorations to the Indian Himalayas, Tibet, and Western China became more frequent and a vast array of new species began to find their way into the gardens of Europe to be cultivated and constantly improved so that today we are beginning to reap a harvest of beauty from a genus whose variations in color, floral shape, and leaf pattern are unexcelled. In the provinces of Southwestern China and on the slopes of the Himalayas, *Rhododendrons* exhibit a wide range of growth characters. Dwarf species, barely a foot in height, extend for acres, clothing the alpine meadows above 14,000 feet altitude and resembling their cousins the heathers, only more colorful with shades of yellow, purple, and rosy pink flowers. At lower altitudes, the larger shrubby species dominate the vegetation and seas of yellow, crimson, and white paint the hillsides in spring. In the forested areas, tree species such as *R. grande* are known to attain the height of 60 feet and specimens have been seen whose trunks measured 4 feet in circumference. In the more humid zones and at lower altitudes, species with the fragrance of spice are found and often times occur as epiphytes, growing in the crotches of Oak and Magnolia trees and lighting the forest gloom with their pristine loveliness.

Each year, many new hybrids are being created by enthusiastic growers who are striving to make tender ones more hardy and hardy ones more beautiful. It is safe to predict that before many years have passed, the tough characters of our native species will be combined with the clear colors and interesting leaf forms of their Chinese relatives so that the gardens in Maine might be graced with the loveliness which is now limited to the sheltered gardens of Long Island and the Pacific Northwest.

Culture

SOIL

On the slopes of Mt. Hood where the blossoms of our native Rhododendron (*R. macrophyllum*) are enjoyed the soil in which they are growing is almost pure coarse grit and apparently devoid of humus although there is ample moisture present. This type of soil is in sharp contrast to the forest loam in which the same species is found growing in the coastal areas.

The accounts of botanical travelers tell us that in the alpine meadows of Yunnan, some species are found along the margins of boggy meadows and then again others are found thriving on thin layers of humus overlying rocky stratas and irrigated by the melting snows from above. These variations in soil types provide a clue to the requirements of Rhododendrons in cultivation. An abundance of moisture at the roots is essential, particularly during spring when the plants are putting out their greatest growth.

Sharp drainage along with moisture is also essential for, without air, the roots will not function properly and the plants show signs of distress. Their roots are exceedingly fine and hair-like. They are confined to the upper 9 to 12 inches of soil and because of their fineness are unable to penetrate a heavy clay nor are they able to survive in a wet, soggy medium. Rhododendrons succeed best in an acid medium, preferably with pH reading of between 5 and 7. This may not mean too much to the home gardener whose concern is chiefly with the physical structure rather than the chemistry of the soil. *If roses, pansies, and lilies are thriving and if temperatures are not extreme nor humidity too low, then Rhododendrons may be grown with reasonable success.* A good soil should contain an abundance of humus.

PLANTING

As was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the roots of Rhododendrons are confined to the top 9 or 12 inches of the soil. It therefore follows that they should be planted so that the top of the root ball, as it arrives from the nursery, is planted not more than one inch beneath the surface. If the roots are placed too deep, it is not long before the foliage turns a sickly yellowish green, growth is short, numerous small flower trusses are produced and the plant ultimately dies from insufficient aeration of the root soil. If the bed has been prepared with the components recommended in the previous paragraph, then further addition of humus is unnecessary. Should the planting area be too large to treat as a unit, then dig a hole several inches in excess of the ball's depth and width, break up the bottom of the hole to insure good drainage, then fill around the roots with equal parts of peat moss, leaf mold, and sandy loam. Firm this mixture with a shovel handle, leaving a shallow basin around the plant which should be filled several times with water to settle the root ball. In the Pacific coast areas west of the Cascades, planting may be carried out from August until May but preferably in the early fall so that the plants have time to become established before new growth is made in the spring. This is particularly important in the warmer areas of coastal California since hot days are often frequent in April and May. Judging from reports from growers

along the eastern seaboard, Rhododendrons should be in the ground not later than the middle of October. Failing this, then planting had better wait until spring when all danger from freezing weather has passed.

When compared to other broad leaved evergreen shrubs, Rhododendrons are easy to transplant even when quite large. This is a desirable feature when landscaping since the plants can be set close in the initial planting and moved to other locations when the foliage begins to touch. In severe climates, or if you choose a Rhododendron on the borderline of hardiness to your area, it is best to plant in a site that does not receive morning sun. If a plant is frozen and the sun strikes the foliage severe cell damage can occur, even the death of the shrub due to the rapid thaw out.

MULCHING

A layer of loose humus 2 to 4 inches deep around each plant has many uses. It will absorb many times its weight in water and then release it slowly into the atmosphere so that the humidity around the plant is increased. As a shield it helps retain water and provides a cool root run for the plant. Weeds are also discouraged and it also helps make a tidy looking garden.

Many in the northwest are now using ground fir bark. Other suitable mulches are sawdust, peat moss, oak leaves, pine needles, coco bean shells and salt hay. Oak leaves or pine needles are the best if available. This should be applied immediately after planting and renewed as it decays.

FERTILIZERS AND NUTRIENTS

These are not statements of fact as much has yet to be learned on nutrition for Rhododendrons. Soil conditions vary greatly, the amount of sunlight and water have great influence and the acidity of the soil also has some bearing. A pH between 5 and 7 will generally produce good results. If your Rhododendrons are doing well leave them alone. Good old fashioned barnyard cow manure is always safe to use as long as it's well rotted. Organic fertilizers are used much and to good advantage. A good commercial mix that has had some field trials is 6% nitrogen, 12% superphosphate, 8% potash, 4% magnesium oxide and a 2% mixture of fritted trace elements. The FN-501 formula of fritted trace elements was originally designed for western soils but we understand it has also been found suitable in many other areas. The fritted trace elements can many times be the cure for chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves). The usual rule is to apply nutrients just prior to bloom. One application should be all that is necessary. The rate would be about 1¼ lbs. per 100 sq. ft. You may foliar or leaf feed later with your soluble plant foods. This should be as a supplement rather than the only application. After bloom it is a good practice to feed your plants with a formula of 12% phosphoric acid, 12% potash and 4% magnesium oxide. This will help set flower buds for the following year and also harden the plants for the coming winter. This applied at the rate of 2½ lbs. per 100 sq. ft. If sawdust is used either in the ground or as a mulch, nitrogen should be added at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. per inch thickness of sawdust applied. This should be sulphate of ammonia. Always water fertilizers in well to avoid burn.

WATER

Rhododendrons imbibe water in quantity during the growing season, but overwatering can be disastrous if the soil has been insufficiently lightened and water accumulates around the root system. So again the importance of good drainage is emphasized.

Most Rhododendrons are native to regions where the humidity is relatively high so that during excessively hot summer days, overhead sprinkling night and morning is appreciated, and assists materially in the reduction of insect populations.

When Rhododendrons are purchased from the nursery, the root ball usually contains a high percentage of peat moss. This is especially true in the case of plants in smaller grades. Once peat moss is allowed to become dry, it takes some time for water to penetrate thoroughly into the root ball. To avoid possible injury to the plant due to dry roots, immerse each ball in a tub of water preparatory to planting and then water thoroughly after the plant is in place. On steep slopes or in the case of large specimens it is sometimes necessary to resort to sub-irrigation in order that the water might reach the entire root area, in which case the use of a water spike is recommended. This is an attachment which fits on the hose and is pushed into the root area and the water is forced into the ground through holes in the tubular attachment. The canvas hose type of sprinklers, called Soil Soakers, are excellent for watering and do a thorough job without eroding the soil or dissipating the moisture into the atmosphere.

It is best to keep water to a minimum during the summer in order to prevent new growth in early fall. Once each week to ten days should be enough except in the most extreme weather. This helps to harden up the plant for the rigors of winter. Just prior to or just after the first frost water heavily and deep so that your rhododendron will go into the winter with all the water it can carry. Freezing weather can draw much water through the leaves and leave a plant severely damaged by lack of water.

SHADE AND PROTECTION

Around the home or in the garden where the quality of bloom is of utmost importance, it is recommended that the plants receive a few hours respite from direct sunlight during the heat of the day.

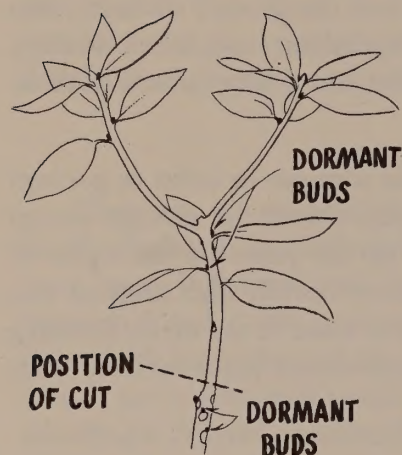
If the plants are being used as a foundation planting, then the north side or east side of the house is to be preferred unless there are trees on the south and west sides to protect them. The ideal location is where the plants receive the benefit of shade from high trees without being directly underneath the branches. It must be borne in mind that it is just as important to protect the plants from strong winds as it is to provide shade, and a belt of high shrubs or high fence to the windward side will prevent a great deal of damage to the foliage as well as the blossoms. Dense overhead shade is detrimental to their welfare and induces the plants to become drawn and leggy with a consequent reduction in vigor and

flower buds. Where Rhododendrons are planted in woodland, a periodic thinning out of overhead branches is necessary to admit sunlight. In a new garden where shade is insufficient or where the trees have not attained the size to throw much shade, then temporary lath shades will make a splendid substitute until the trees become more mature. When selecting a planting site, avoid hollows or slopes which lead into a hollow where cold air is likely to settle. Such a location can prove to be disastrous during winter and early spring. If possible, choose a long gentle slope where there is free escape for cold air as well as excess water.

In climates known to be severe, Rhododendrons will need protection during winter to ward off extremes in temperatures. This may be accomplished by building a wooden frame structure covered with heavy burlap sacking. Within the frame the plant should be further insulated against cold by packing straw or fern through the branches. Evergreen boughs, pointed at the heavy end, and pushed into the ground around the base of the plant so that the branches cover the Rhododendrons make an excellent and quickly built cover. Pine or any of the cone bearing trees may be used for this purpose.

PRUNING

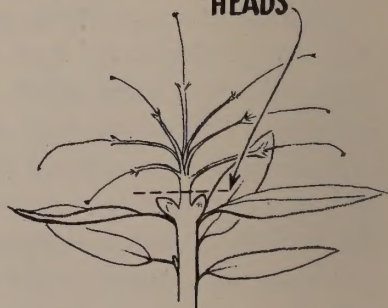
Gardeners are often confronted with the problem of a plant which has overgrown its position in the garden. They have no alternative but to prune and it can be done without too much damage to the plant provided a little care is exercised. Rhododendron leaves occur in whorls at the end of each growth. In the axils of the leaves are growth buds which remain dormant unless they can be forced into growth by removing the stems beyond the point of their origin. By cutting back the stems to a whorl of leaves below, these buds are induced to break so that a plant might recover its growth the same spring.



The cutting is best done at flowering time and the plants should be watered heavily and given a little stimulant in the form of sulphate of ammonia, 2 ozs. per sq. yd. and thoroughly watered into the soil.

After flowering, the removal of old flower clusters will help conserve the plant's strength and prevent the setting of seed pods. In some hybrids, the number of flower buds which form each year is often too many for the plant's good and a good measure of what to leave when disbudding is one bud to each square foot of leaf surface. By so doing, an even show of flowers is insured throughout the years and the plant is not weakened by the prodigality of its blossoms.

PINCH OFF OLD FLOWER HEADS



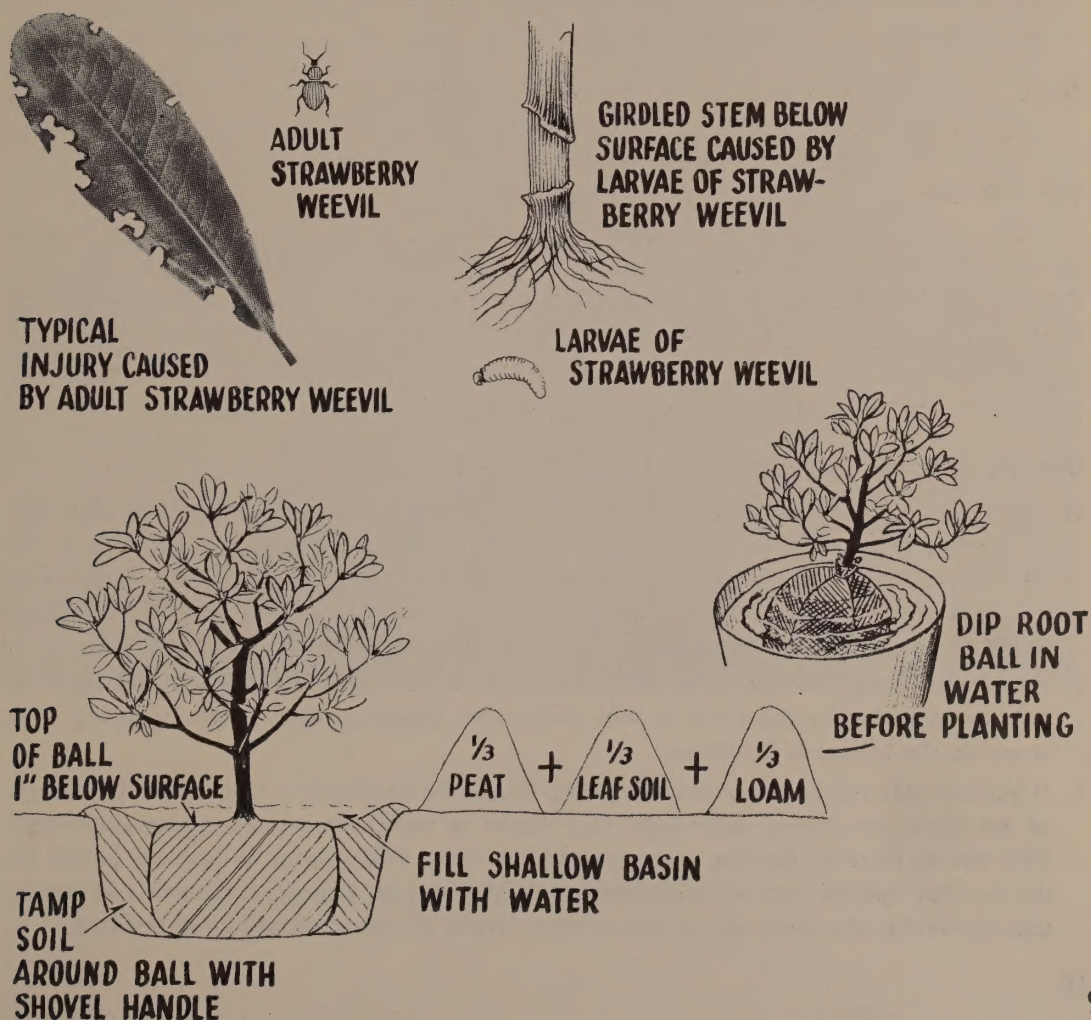
PESTS AND DISEASES

The best preventive against destructive organisms which attack plants is to keep plants in good health and to protect them against cold biting winds, excessively hot sunshine, or any factor which may contribute to any injury which allows an organism to gain admittance to the plant tissues.

Sucking insects such as Aphids, thrip or lace wing fly can be controlled with Malathion. Fungus diseases such as leaf spot or rust require a good fungicide such as Zineb which has many trade names.

The above two chemical compounds are compatible. Mix at the manufacturer's directions and put them together plus a spreader sticker in one spray operation. Spray vigorously under the leaves as well as on the tops and also the branches. We spray right after bloom, once mid-summer and again in September as insurance.

Strawberry weevil is best prevented by dusting and mixing clordane in the soil at planting time. If this has not been done you may spray the last week in June or early July with a 45% clordane emulsion at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons per gallon plus a spreader sticker. Spray the entire plant until all stems and branches are wet. Baits may also be used throughout the season. Most snail and slug baits contain the proper poison.



CONDITIONS OF SALE

TERMS: Net cash.

DISCOUNTS: 5% on \$25.00 order or larger; 10% on \$50.00 order or larger.

PRICES: Net prices F.O.B. Salem. This catalog supersedes all other price lists.

GUARANTEE: Our plants are guaranteed true to name, disease free and in the best possible condition. While we take every precaution to supply only first quality merchandise, we will not be responsible for error in packing or damage in shipment unless notified within six days of receipt of plants and in no event will be liable for more than the original purchase price.

SUBSTITUTIONS: We do not substitute unless so instructed by our customers; however, it would expedite shipping if customers would indicate their preference should substitutions be necessary.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: We begin shipping Rhododendrons in mid-September and continue until the last of April. Customers in the Pacific coastal area may receive their plants at any time during these months. Customers in the eastern United States are asked to indicate when they would prefer receipt of their order so that the plants do not arrive during inclement weather.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: Plants will be shipped via express collect unless otherwise noted. There is no charge for packing on orders totaling \$5.00 or more. On orders under \$5.00 there is a 50c packing charge.

Note: Sorry, but we can allow no discount on Book sales or on the Rhododendron Cotton Candy.

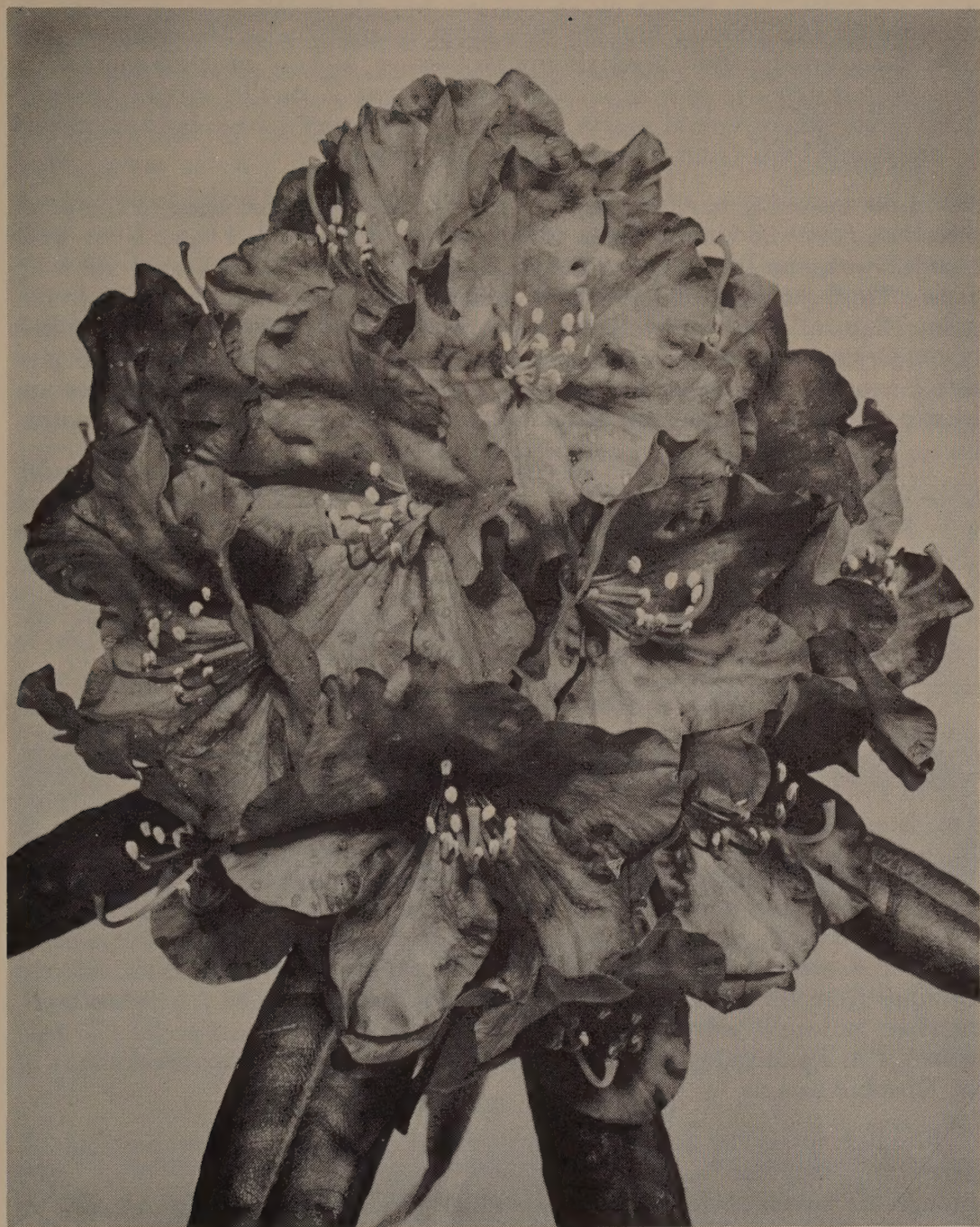
TO ORDER

You will note all plants listed in our catalog have a hardiness rating. If you are not sure of your low temperatures you may send 15c to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. and request the Plant Hardiness Zone Map, Misc. Publication No. 814. This map is up to date and we use it constantly.

Be sure and read our conditions of sale as many people last year failed to note that they could earn 5% and 10% discounts on each order.

INSTRUCTIONS WHEN YOU RECEIVE OUR PLANTS

1. Check with your invoice to see if all plants listed are there and that no plants are damaged or missing. If there is, file an immediate claim with the Carrier Company. Notify us and we will replace at once and bill you. When the claim is paid by the Carrier you may then pay us for the replacement. We very much appreciate having reports on shipments as soon as they are received. We do all in our power to make any necessary adjustments.
2. As soon as you get the plants to your home, dip the root ball in a pail of water until all bubbles stop. Puddle the plant in with water after planting. Also a light spraying with water on the foliage is beneficial.
3. If you are planting in a sun area the plants should be hardened to this gradually as most of our plants are grown under lath. This would be especially true on spring shipments. This can be done by netting, temporary lath or even wild grasses or bracken pulled by the handful, twisted once to hold together and laid on the foliage. It doesn't take much, then gradually take some off. In two or three weeks the plant should be acclimated.



RHODODENDRON MARS

150 YEAR HISTORY OF THE EXBURY AZALEAS

In the United States of America, we like to think of our nation as being a composite of various cultures and peoples — and so it is. The majority of Americans are mixtures of several stocks, and our way of life has been influenced by the customs and cultures brought over from foreign lands. This blending has produced a strong nation, vigorous and progressive; and our progress and success have been largely due to what is called *hybrid vigor*. A parallel may be found in horticulture where several parent types of selected plants have been combined to produce hybrids often superior to the parent stock.

In the case of Exbury azaleas, the flow of immigrants has been in the other direction, from the United States to Europe. Six native American azaleas were blended with one from eastern Europe, one from eastern China and one from Japan. Thus, the story of the Exbury azaleas might well be called "The Immigrants' Return." Predominantly American, these hybrids are the result of a dash of the Orient plus the vigor of an eastern European—skillfully blended to give us a distinctly new race of deciduous azaleas. Significantly enough, they are unexcelled for their brilliance and adaptability to withstand low winter temperatures.

About 1730, two American species were introduced to England, the swamp honeysuckle (*Azalea viscosum*) and the pinxterbloom (*A. nudiflorum*). These were followed in 1800 by the flame azalea (*A. calendulaceum*) and the Oconee azalea (*R. speciosum*). This quartet of native Americans was combined with an eastern European species called the pontic azalea (*A. flavum*). The five species together formed the foundation upon which P. Mortier of Ghent, Belgium, developed his now famous Ghent hybrids. This was in 1825.

The influx of North American azaleas had attracted considerable attention among flower lovers of Europe, and breeding along similar lines to those followed by Mortier was being carried on about the same time. It is believed that the eastern Chinese azalea (*A. molle*) and our native sweet azalea (*A. arborescens*) were later included with the original five and all grouped under the heading of Ghent azaleas.

Perhaps the real advance towards the present day hybrids was made in 1850 when Anthony Waterer, Sr., of Knap Hill, England, began to recombine selected forms of *A. molle* and *A. calendulaceum* with the Ghent hybrids. Later, selected seedlings from this group were bred with the Japanese mollis (*A. japonicum*), the sweet azalea (*A. arborescens*), and the lovely fragrant western azalea (*R. occidentale*). Altogether, Mr. Waterer had used nine species in the development of the Knaphill azaleas.

Needless to say, he now possessed a race of plants with untold possibilities. Genetically, they had hardiness, fragrance, a wide range of color from white through the pastels to deep red, an extended flowering season and an increase in flower size. Anthony Waterer, Jr., continued to breed along the same lines as his father. About 30 years ago, he was persuaded to send some of his best seedlings to Exbury, the home of the late Lionel de Rothschild, one of England's most outstanding gardeners.

Lionel de Rothschild had a discerning eye for good plant material and he immediately went to work. Included in the seedlings which he received from Knap Hill was an excellent yellow variety which is now called George Reynolds,

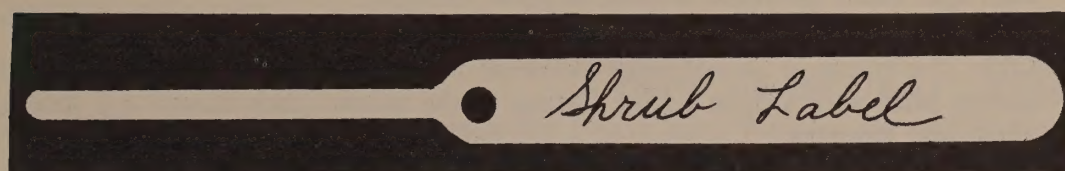
a first class azalea with typically large, square flowers of good substance. This variety along with the true *A. molle* (*A. sinensis*) was used to improve the Knaphills.

As new seedlings bloomed, Mr. de Rothschild selected two parent plants from the pinks, the reds, the yellows and other groups. These were chosen for size, vigor, color and texture and were crossed, always keeping them within their own color category. As each succeeding generation flowered, Mr. de Rothschild ruthlessly destroyed all except a few plants which measured up to his exacting standards. He consigned thousands of plants to the bonfire each year, since he never kept a plant unless it showed improvement over the preceding generation.

His years of patient labor have resulted in a group of azaleas, with a wide color range from pure white, soft pastel shades to the fiery reds, oranges and deep yellows. The flowers are immeasurably superior to the mollis types and have broad petals giving them a squarish look. Some of the individual flowers often measure as much as four inches across.

The blooming season of these azaleas extends from early May until early July and the flowers are carried in large trusses. In some varieties, their size approaches that of rhododendrons. Most of the Exbury azaleas will form bushy shrubs averaging from four to six feet in height and three to four feet wide. In the fall, after the first touch of frost, the foliage becomes brilliant, in shades of yellow and red.

So far as cultural requirements are concerned, they are easy to grow and will withstand 20 below zero with perfect safety. Full sun does not seem to bother them except that the flowers do not retain their fresh look for long if the day is warm. To see them at their best, therefore, the plants should be given the benefit of some overhead shade in the heat of the day.



Hartley Write-on Metal PLANT LABELS

PERMANENCE — LEGIBILITY — LOW COST

ETCHED AND ANODIZED

ETCHED to give a perfect writing surface — use ordinary lead pencil — will neither fade nor wash off. **Permanent.**

ANNOIDIZED to protect from weather — will not get brittle and fall away. **Permanent.**

SELF ATTACHING — No strings or wires — simply bend the tab around a branch and insert through hole.

Shrub type labels, 42 bundles of twenty-four per carton

40c per bundle — \$16.40 per carton

EXBURY AZALEAS

The plants offered are vegetative propagations from the original named varieties from England. They are NOT SEEDLINGS.

HARDINESS RATING: Exbury Azaleas are quite hardy and should go to 20 degrees below zero. Customer reports show some growing in much colder areas than this.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: Exbury Azaleas will be shipped at the same time as Rhododendrons.

CULTURE: Same as for Rhododendrons.

LIST OF VARIETIES

BALLERINA: This is our favorite white. The flowers are large and frilled at the edges. A slight yellow stain in the throat. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

BASILISK, A.M.: Buds rich creamy yellow which open to deep cream with golden flare on upper petal. Large truss of 12-14 flowers. Frilled and fragrant. **15-18"**

BEAULIEU: Buds deep salmon pink. Flowers soft salmon pink, paling with age. Deep orange zone on upper petal. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

BERRYROSE, A.M.: Another popular variety of excellent habit and well formed trusses of from 14-16 flowers. The large square flowers are deep pink with a golden yellow flare. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

BRAZIL: Flowers slightly frilled on the edges. Bright tangerine red, darkening with age. Many flowered trusses. A good variety. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

CECILE: The finest of all the large flowered pinks. Buds deep pink opening to salmon pink with a light yellow flaring in the throat. Each flower 4-5 inches across and fragrant. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

DESERT PINK: One of the best pinks and very scarce. The large flowers are a clear flesh pink with yellow shadings on the upper petals. **12-15"**

FIREBALL: A late flowering deep orange scarlet. One of the best deep reds. **12-15"**

GALIPOLI RED: Large ruffled flowers of watermelon red. A most unusual color in Azaleas. **12-15", 15-18"**

GEORGE REYNOLDS, A.M.: Flower buds deep greenish yellow flushed carmine. Open flowers enormous deep buttery yellow, greenish at the heart, very deep chrome yellow blotch. **15-18"**

GIBRALTAR: Large fringed rich orange flowers flushed red. Rather frilly edge to petal. Buds very deep crimson orange. **12-15", 15-18"**

GINGER: Rounded tight trusses of bright tangerine. Outstanding in its color class and very showy. **12-15"**

GOLDEN GIRL: Flowers a bright lemon yellow with a chrome yellow flare in the upper petal. **12-15"**

GOLDEN DREAM: The last yellow to bloom, with dark green foliage this is an outstanding flower of golden yellow. **12-15"**

HONEYSUCKLE: The color combination is identical to the honeysuckle. The large flowers are pale yellow with a suggestion of pink on the petal tips. The lovely fragrant blossoms are much admired. **12-15"**

HOTSPUR YELLOW: Buds yellow, green at base, tipped orange pink. Flowers very large, Chinese yellow. Central line of petal deeper, edges of petal slightly flushed orange pink. Chrome yellow blotch. **12-15", 15-18"**

KATHLEEN: One of our favorites. The large flowers are carried in well shaped trusses with colors of apricot shaded salmon pink. **15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

KNIGHTHOOD, A.M.: Bright orange red, more orange on upper petal. Well shaped long graceful stamens, very dark buds. **15-18"**

MADELEINE: Good sized flowers in a medium pink with yellow flaring in the throat. **12-15"**

ORANGEADE: Large flowers and trusses of pale orange to darker orange, slightly fringed. Very showy. **15-18"**

OLD GOLD: Outstanding! Broad flowers on trusses of from 12-14 flowers which are a rich golden apricot. Should be in every collection. **15-18"**

OXYDOL: Very large white with a few chrome yellow spots on upper petal, but fades to pure white with age. A large truss, good foliage habit. **12-15"**

PRINCESS ROYAL: Huge white flowers flushed pink with a yellow flare, a good tight truss. **12-15", 15-18"**

RENNE: This striking new variety is about as close as Mr. Rothschild came to a large flowered red. The color is a rich flame red. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

SCARLET O'HARA: The closest true red I have seen. Flowers are smaller but a good heavy bloomer. Leaves bright green and narrow. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21"**

STRAWBERRY ICE: Buds deep salmon coral; flowers of pale flesh pink, heavily veined and netted a deeper shade. Upper petal a deeper color with a deep orange yellow flare. **12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"**

TESSA: A neat compact variety with rounded trusses of bright orange flowers. **12-15"**

WHITE YELLOW EYE: A robust growing Azalea with a large white flower and a deep yellow blotch on the upper petal, fragrant. **15-18"**

WRYNECK (Knaphill): A bit lower growing shrub, a very good yellow with pink on the edges. **12-15", 21-24"**

All Plants Branched and Budded

12-15"	\$ 8.00
15-18"	10.00
18-21"	12.00
21-24"	14.00

HARDY EXBURY AZALEA HYBRIDS

The hybrid Azaleas that we offer were grown from hand-pollinated seed gathered from only the choice named varieties. We are offering field grown plants which will bloom this spring. While we cannot guarantee colors we will select plants from the different seedling beds so that a representative grouping is assured. From customer reports, we judge this strain to be hardy to 20 degrees below zero.

FIELD GROWN, BRANCHED, BUDDED:

12-15"—Three for \$ 7.95; Dozen for \$29.95, F.O.B. Salem, Oregon

15-18"—Three for \$11.95; Dozen for \$39.95, F.O.B. Salem, Oregon



EXBURY AZALEA HOTSPUR YELLOW



EXBURY AZALEA BEAULIEU

RHODODENDRONS

ALL RHODODENDRON PRICES F.O.B. SALEM

The hybrids and species listed are not just a named variety but selected forms or clones which in general have larger flower, better color or neater habit. You will note that most have an F.C.C., A.M. or P.A. awards and those so listed all came originally from the specific plant which received such an award.

A. BEDFORD: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 5

3/5 Large trusses of warm blue flowers with a deep rose, almost black flare on upper petal. 8 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

ALICE: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

3/4 Easy to grow and bearing large conical trusses of deep pink fading to a lovely pale rose. 6 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

AMERICA:

MAY ZONE 4

4/4 A Dutch hybrid, very robust with spreading compact habit. Rounded trusses of bright red. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95



RHODODENDRON ANNA ROSE WHITNEY

ANNA ROSE WHITNEY: P.A.

MAY ZONE 6

5/4 A new rhododendron from Washington just now coming to market. This is considered a rhododendron of great beauty. Immense flowers of rich deep pink making an enormous fluorescent colored truss. Further enhanced by shapely dark green foliage with rounded compact habit. 5 feet.

10-12" \$10.00; 12-15" \$12.50

ANTOON VAN WELIE:

MAY ZONE 4

3/3 Strong grower and handsome foliage. Large pure deep pink flowers in a good sized upright truss. Will take full sun in the northwest. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95 15-18" \$6.95

ARTHUR J. IVENS: A.M.

APRIL ZONE 5

3/5 A dwarf compact grower like Bow Bells but with larger leaves and flowers. Shallow, bell shaped flowers 3 inches wide. Flesh pink. 3-4 feet.

15-18" \$7.50; 21-24" \$9.50

AUGFAST:

APRIL ZONE 6

3/5 A delightful small shrub with lovely blue flowers. Very compact and dense. Looks best in light shade. 3 feet.

10-12" \$4.95

- species* **AUGUSTINII EXBURY:** MAY ZONE 7
 4/5 A compact flowering shrub 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. The 2½-inch light blue flowers almost cover the shrub. Landscape architects love to use them both for form and color.
10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- species* **AUGUSTINII TOWERCOURT:** MAY ZONE 7
 4/5 The true Towercourt form. A more robust grower than the preceding and the flowers slightly larger with much warmer blue hues.
10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- AZOR:** JUNE ZONE 6
 4/3 We have selected this form as the most desirable. Large salmon pink trumpets with some yellow overcast deep in the throat. 6-8 feet.
8-10" \$4.25
- BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH: F.C.C.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/4 This strong growing Griffithianum hybrid has handsome foliage and large conical trusses of white flowers which are attractively speckled garnet red. 8 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95
- BETTY WORMALD: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 3/4 Large flowers on a good truss. The carmine pink flowers have darker markings on the upper petals. 6 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- BIBIANI: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/3 An excellent upright shrub with good dark green foliage. Deep blood red flowers on a rounded truss. 6 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95
- BISKRA: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/4 A most unusual and attractive hybrid from Exbury. The gracefully pendant trusses contain 5-7 tubular fleshy flowers, light vermilion in color. Leaves are shiny dark green. 5 feet.
24-30" \$15.00; 30-36" \$17.50; 36-42" \$20.00
- BLUE DIAMOND: F.C.C.** APRIL ZONE 6
 5/5 One of the finest blue flowering shrubs in existence. Moderate compact growth. The violet blue flowers are very showy for rock garden, border or woodland settings. 3 feet.
8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50; 24" \$8.50
- BLUE PETER: F.C.C.** MAY ZONE 5
 4/5 Unexcelled in its color class. Spreading habit rarely exceeding 5 feet in height with much greater width. The rich green foliage provides a splendid contrast for the large rounded trusses of pale lavender blue flowers with flare of purple in the centers.
8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.25; 12-15" \$6.25; 15-18" \$7.25; 21-24" \$8.50
- BONITO: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/4 Excellent foliage and rounded trusses of huge white flowers with a delicate shading of pink. 5 feet.
36-40" \$17.50

EXCLUSIVE INTRODUCTION



Gold Cup: Best
New American
Hybrid 1959
American
Rhododendron
Society
Preliminary
Award 1959
Gold Cup: Best
in Show 1960
at Portland

RHODODENRON COTTON CANDY

(Loderi Venus X Marinus Koster)

Rhododendron Cotton Candy hybridized by Henny & Wennekamp. A full compact conical truss with 14-18 individual flowers, each 5½ inches in diameter. Overall truss 11 inches wide and 14 inches tall. Blooms late April and early May. Plant and buds hardy to zero. Cotton Candy is robust and sturdy with compact habit and abundance of dark green leaves. Height 5' in 10 years.

Supply Very Limited

8-10"	\$10.00
10-12"	12.50
12-15"	15.00

May we substitute the 8-10" size and refund, if necessary?



EXBURY AZALEA CECILE



RHODODENDRON BLUE PETER

BOW BELLS: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/5 Neat rounded leaves and graceful bell shaped flowers of rich pink. The young growth which follows is a striking bronze. Compact rounded shrub. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75;
15-18" \$7.50; 18-21" \$8.50; 21-24" \$9.50

BRIC-A-BRAC: A.M.

MARCH ZONE 7

- 3/3 A dainty shrub for the smaller garden. Looks well tubbed for the patio. Large flat white flowers in pairs. Their beauty is enhanced by chocolate colored anthers. 3 feet.

8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

BRITANNIA: F.C.C.

JUNE ZONE 6

- 5/5 Strong grower. Large leaves, compact, spreading and rounded habit. Flowers 12 to 14 in rounded truss of bright crimson red. A very good garden plant. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$7.00;
15-18" \$8.50; 18-21" \$9.50; 21-24" \$10.50

BULBUL: A.M.

MAY ZONE 8

- 4/3 An Exbury introduction of great charm. The large flat salver shaped blossoms are white with yellow markings and the long exserted stamens with their distinctive chocolate anthers make this an unusual and attractive hybrid. May be trained on a trellis or allowed to spread over the ground on a shady bank or in front of the border.

8-10" \$4.50

BUTTERFLY: A.M.

APRIL ZONE 6

- 3/3 An excellent yellow with large flowers faintly spotted red. Small rounded deep green leaves. This is the only campylocarpum hybrid we know of that takes full sun in the northwest. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

CARITA: A.M.

APRIL ZONE 6

- 5/5 This is the best yellow in general cultivation today. Trusses of 12-13 widely funnel-shaped flowers in a delightful shade of Dresden yellow. The rounded leaves and compact habit make this a garden plant of the first order. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50;
15-18" \$7.50; 18-21" \$9.50; 21-24" \$11.50

CARMEN:

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 One of the best new dwarfs. Very ornamental low spreading shrub. Flowers deep red, leaves deep green and shiny. Would look well in a raised tub to get a horizontal view of its Bonzai like habit. 1 foot.

12-15" \$6.25; 15-18" \$7.25

species **CATAWBIENSE ALBUM**

MAY ZONE 4

- 3/4 Hardy to 25 degrees below zero. Compact habit and excellent foliage. Rounded trusses opening blush and becoming pure white. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95

C. B. VAN NES:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/5 Upright habit and good foliage. Waxy trusses of dark scarlet flowers. Easy to grow. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.25; 12-15" \$6.25

species **CHASMANTHUM:**

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/4 Much like Augustinii but a bit hardier. Also grows in full sun in the northwest. Very free blooming with flowers lilac pink. A breathtaking shrub in full bloom. 5 feet.

15-18" \$7.50

- CHINA: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/4 A beautiful plant with handsome foliage and large leaves. Tall trusses of pale yellow ochre. Flowers have a conspicuous red marking in the throat. 7 feet. 10-12" \$6.50; 12-15" \$7.50; 15-18" \$9.00
- CILPINENSE: A.M.** APRIL ZONE 7
 4/4 A low growing hybrid with clean looking foliage. Heavy bloomer with shell pink funnel shaped flowers. 3 feet. 6-8" \$3.00; 8-10" \$4.00
- species CONICINNUM (pseudoyanthinum): A.M.* APRIL ZONE 6
 4/4 This is the Exbury form. A beautiful wine purple with flowers in clusters of 3-5 and freely produced. Dark green foliage and erect growth. This plant is at its best with yellow rhododendron such as Moonstone. 4 feet. 24-30" \$9.50; 30-36" \$11.00; 36-42" \$12.50
- CORONA: A.M.** APRIL-MAY ZONE 6
 5/3 Tall trusses of coral pink combined with a low spreading habit make this a first class dwarf rhododendron. 4 feet. 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50
- COUNTESS OF DERBY: F.C.C.** MAY ZONE 6
 3/4 A superb hybrid. Strong growing with excellent foliage and large trusses of rose pink flowers which are attractively marked on the upper lobes. 6 feet. 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- COWSLIP: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/4 A low rounded plant with rounded leaves medium green. Creamy bell shaped flowers suffused pink and very freely produced. 4 feet. 12-15" \$7.50; 15-18" \$8.50; 18-21" \$9.50; 21-24" \$10.50
- CRIMSON GLORY:** JUNE ZONE 6
 4/4 A very long, heavy bloomer and will take full sun in the west. Very good shape and habit with medium size trusses of deep crimson flowers. 5 feet. 10-12" \$4.75; 12-15" \$5.75; 15-18" \$6.75
- CUNNINGHAM'S WHITE:** MAY ZONE 4
 3/3 A very hardy white with a greenish yellow blotch. The plant is of good habit and good clean green leaves. 5 feet. 15-18" \$6.50; 18-21" \$7.50; 21-24" \$8.50
- CYNTHIA:** MAY ZONE 6
 3/3 This has no F.C.C. but has certainly been the people's choice for about 50 years. Does well in full sun in northwest. Strong growth and large trusses of rosy red flowers. 6 feet. 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- DAMARIS: A.M.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/3 One of the best pale yellows. Requires some shade to be seen at its best. Round trusses, medium compact habit. 4 feet. 24" \$8.50
- DAVID: F.C.C.** MAY ZONE 6
 4/4 This bears a striking resemblance to Earl of Athlone but has a much superior growth habit. Trusses are round, tight and an intense blood red in color. 5 feet. 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95



EXBURY AZALEA GIBRALTAR

DAMOZEL: A.M.

JUNE ZONE 5

- 4/3 A first class garden plant. It forms flowers at an early age and has large dome shaped trusses containing 17 rosy red flowers. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

species **DAVIDSONIANUM PINK EXBURY: F.C.C.**

APRIL ZONE 6

- 5/4 A very attractive shrub. The flowers are produced freely in clusters of three and are a lovely shade of clear pink. The exceptionally long anthers give a charming effect. Without doubt one of the most beautiful species. 6 feet.

10-12" \$5.00

DIANE:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/3 A larger shrub with large shiny deep green leaves. Medium large trusses of creamy yellow flowers. 7 feet.

12-15" \$6.75; 15-18" \$7.75; 18-21" \$8.50

DIDO:

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/4 A slow growing compact hybrid with numerous orange yellow bells which have a suffusion of pink. Dainty and could be used with Blue Tit for contrast of color and foliage. 3 feet.

6-8" \$3.95; 8-10" \$4.75

YOU MAY EARN A 5% DISCOUNT ON \$25.00 ORDERS AND 10% ON \$50.00 ORDERS. SEE "CONDITIONS OF SALE," PAGE 10

DIVA: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 An exquisite de Rothschild hybrid with deep olive green foliage an medium compact habit. The luscious dark pink flowers are freely born in large trusses. 4 feet. **8-10" \$4.75; 24-30" \$12.50**

ELIZABETH:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 5/5 A notable introduction from Great Britain. Exceptionally free flowering. A rounded shrub with more spread than height. Trusses contain 3-6 flowers and occur in the axils as well as the terminals. Each flower is 3½" wide and a deep red in color. One of our favorites. 4 feet. **8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

species **EXQUISITUM: A.M.**

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 The handsome Exbury form with gray-blue leaves and erect habit. This rhododendron can stand alone for beauty. Flowers are pink with a blue cast which blends beautifully with the foliage. 4 feet. **10-12" \$5.50**

FABIA:

MAY ZONE 7

- 3/4 The Fabia varieties listed below are clonal forms and not seedlings. They differ only in flower color. They are low, spreading with graceful trusses of 6-8 pendant flowers, 2½" long and 3" wide. The blooms literally cover the plant. Both varieties:

8-10" \$4.00; 10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.00; 15-18" \$6.00**Fabia ROMAN POTTERY:**

Pale Orange with coppery lobes.

Fabia TANGERINE:

Vermilion shaded geranium lake and poppy red.

species **FASTIGIATUM: F.C.C.**

MAY ZONE 4

- 5/5 Often mistaken for Impeditum. Its leaves are much smaller and grey-green with a fine deep blue purple color to the flowers. A true alpine rhododendron with upright growth habit. 1 foot. **6-8" \$4.00**

GLOWING EMBERS:

JUNE ZONE 7

- 4/3 The foliage a dull green. The spread equal to height. Flowers of excellent substance. Brilliant dark geranium scarlet carried in trusses of 10-12 blossoms. 5 feet. **12-15" \$5.75; 15-18" \$6.75**

GOLDEN HORN: A.M.

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/4 An orange red hybrid from Exbury. Trumpet shaped flowers, low growing with dark green leaves felted on the underside. A good foreground plant. 3 feet. **8-10" \$4.95**

GOMER WATERER: A.M.

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/4 A Catawbiense hybrid which is very hardy. Flowers are white and slightly flushed pink. 5 feet. **10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95**

GROSCLAUD: A.M.

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/4 An excellent dwarf Exbury hybrid with handsome felted leaves and graceful trusses of from 10 to 12 waxy blood red flowers. 3 feet. **8-10" \$4.95; 10-12" \$5.95**

species **GYMNOCARPUM: A.M.**

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/3 The Exbury form of this species is a charming dwarf shrub with rounded trusses of 10 rich crimson funnel shaped flowers. Compact habit and deep green foliage. 2 feet. **12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50**

HARVEST MOON: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 A distinct and beautiful hybrid with handsome foliage and tight rounded trusses of bright lemon yellow speckled carmine in the throat. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25**HERMES:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 A low, compact shrub with orange-yellow flowers having bars of pink running outward. Should be of use to the plant breeder also. 3 feet.

18-21" \$9.50; 21-24" \$11.50*species* **HIPPOPHAEOIDES:**

APRIL ZONE 5

- 3/3 These plants grown from seed. A spreading shrub from China. Leaves gray-green to 1" long. Flowers light blue widely tube-shaped in clusters of 4-8. Often blooms again sparingly until frost. The Royal Horticulture Society Book of Great Britain says a must for every garden. We like it, too, and it's very hardy. 3 feet.

12-15" \$4.50**HUGO DE VRIES:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 A Dutch hybrid of the Pink Pearl type. Flowers are perhaps a bit larger and color slightly deeper pink. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95*species* **IMPEDITUM: A.M. 1944**

APRIL ZONE 5

- 4/4 A selected form of this fine dwarf species. Spreading habit and very dense with small bluish-green leaves. Free flowering with myriads of purple-blue flowers. Takes full sun in the west. A larger plant tubbed for the patio makes an interesting conversation piece. 2 feet.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12 \$5.25; 12-15 \$6.00**JALISCO**

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 One of a group from Exbury. Large flowers of buff yellow. An excellent garden shrub with medium compact habit. 5 feet.

18-21" \$15.00**JAN DEKENS:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 A strong growing Dutch hybrid with beautiful foliage. Leaves dark green, long and wider than the usual. High trusses of rich pink flowers further enhanced by fringed edges. 6 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**JAN STEEN**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 An Exbury hybrid of medium compact habit. Graceful trusses of 8-10 open funnel-shaped flowers which are a charming combination of pink, yellow and deep salmon. 4 feet.

24-30" \$12.50**JEAN MARIE MONTAGUE:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/5 A medium rounded shrub with dark green leaves. In our estimation one of the best garden plants in the genus. Rounded trusses of bright crimson flowers. Very showy. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50; 18-21" \$8.50; 21-24" \$9.50; 24-30" \$11.00**JOCK:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/4 An excellent small hybrid of notable ancestry. Makes a compact shrub 3 feet high and 6 feet wide. Each truss contains 6-8 flowers which are bell shaped, dark pink with a suggestion of orange in the throat.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

LADY BLIGH: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/4 A very robust hybrid with built up trusses of large strawberry red flowers which become a rich pink with white centers. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**LADY CHAMBERLAIN:**

MAY ZONE 7

- 4/4 This hybrid and its varieties offer a distinct break in Rhododendron hybrids. Blue-green smooth foliage. Flowers are carried in pendulous trusses of from 6-8 waxy tubes 3 inches long and flaring to 2 inches wide. An excellent plant to train against a protected wall for beauty and hardiness. 5 feet.

10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**Lady Chamberlain CHELSEA:** Orange pink tubes.**Lady Chamberlain GLEAM:** Orange yellow, crimson tipped petals.**LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD:**

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/4 A hardy hybrid with attractive gray-green leaves. Tight trusses of peach pink flowers. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**LEO: A.M.**

MAY ZONE 6

- 5/4 Two notable parents were combined by the late Lionel de Rothschild to produce a stunning red hybrid with trusses composed of 20-24 flowers. The color is a rich crimson scarlet and the heavy texture of the petals gives this new hybrid a lasting quality and vibrant color. 5 feet.

10-12" \$9.50**LODERI:**

MAY ZONE 7

- 5/4 The entire Loderi group includes the most spectacular hybrids in cultivation. The flowers are all very large, measuring up to 6 and 7 inches in diameter. All are deliciously fragrant. They need protection from strong winds and hot sun. 7 feet. All varieties:

24" \$12.50**Loderi KING GEORGE:** Giant trusses of ivory white.**Loderi VENUS:** Huge trusses of shell pink flowers.**LODERS WHITE: A.M.**

MAY ZONE 7

- 5/4 Considered the best white in cultivation for general garden use. Good habit and foliage. The truss is well formed and the large frilled flowers open with a tinge of pink and change to silvery white. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**LUCKY STRIKE:**

MAY ZONE 7

- 5/4 I saw this bloom for the first time last year. A striking deep pink with flowers a full 4" across, very deep funnel shaped. A very good late bloomer. 5 feet.

8-10" \$5.25; 10-12" \$6.25**species LUTESCENS: F.C.C.**

APRIL ZONE 7

- 4/4 This is a clone from the F.C.C. plant at Exbury. In the spring the foliage is a bronze red and becomes green as the season advances. The flowers are primrose yellow with light green spots on upper petals. To me a very symbolic plant at Easter tide. 5 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95; 24-30" \$9.50**MADAME FR. J. CHAUVIN: A.M.**

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 Rounded compact trusses of rosy pink flowers which have a deeper marking over a light center. 6 feet.

8-10" \$4.25

MADAM MASSON:

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/3 A first class garden hybrid for colder climates. The tall conical trusses are compact and made up of many pure white flowers with a distinctive yellow flare on the upper petal. 5 feet. **8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95**

species **MAKINOI:**

MAY ZONE 5

- 5/5 A fine garden shrub from Japan with recurved narrow leaves having heavy felting on the underside. One of the most exotic rhododendrons of the genus, having very soft pink flowers. 3 feet. **10-12" \$6.50**

MARGARET DUNN v. GOLDEN BELL:

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 Outstanding and a lovely color combination. The trusses contain from 8-9 flowers which are 3 inches long, widely funnel shaped. Apricot in the tube and flushed shell pink on the lobes. 5 feet. **8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

MARGARET DUNN TALISMAN:

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 Another clonal form and named after the Talisman rose which it resembles in color. 5 feet. **8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50**

MARINUS KOSTER: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 This is one of the best of the Pink Pearl types. Handsome foliage, a strong robust growth, topped by huge masses of large deep pink flowers with soft brown markings in the throat. 6 feet. **8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**

MARS: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 5

- 4/4 A wonderful true dark red with large tight rounded trusses. The foliage is deep green and the habit compact. A truss of Mars took the Best Truss Award in the Portland Show this year. 4 feet. **8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50**

MICHAEL WATERER:

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/3 A hardy low growing hybrid of proven merit. A good truss of dark red flowers. 4 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

MOHAMET: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 An Exbury hybrid, medium compact growing with a very unusual color combination. The funnel shaped flowers have a large calyx of scarlet red matching the interior of the corolla while inside the flower there is a suffusion of yellow and tangerine red. 4 feet. **24-30" \$9.50**

MONTREAL (Lady Bessborough)

ZONE 6

- 4/3 A medium upright habit with good foliage. Pink in bud and turning to stone cream. 5 feet. **24" \$9.50**

MOONSTONE:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 5/5 In its class the best dwarf yellow. A rounded compact shrub. Rounded medium green leaves. The dainty cup shaped flowers are pink as they open but quickly turn to a creamy butter yellow. A heavy bloomer. 3 feet. **8-10" \$4.95; 10-12" \$5.95; 12-15" \$6.95**

YOU MAY EARN A 5% DISCOUNT ON \$25.00 ORDERS AND 10% ON \$50.00
ORDERS. SEE "CONDITIONS OF SALE," PAGE 10

MOSER'S MAROON:

JUNE ZONE 6

- 3/3 An extremely dark maroon flowered truss. New growth is also very red.
This could be used for further hybridizing. 6 feet. **15-18" \$6.75**

MOTHER OF PEARL: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 A beautiful sport from the old favorite Pink Pearl. Its flowers are carried in large trusses and open a pale blush, then turn a pure white. 6 feet.
10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

**RHODODENDRON MRS. BETTY ROBERTSON****MRS. BETTY ROBERTSON:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 A striking hybrid of medium compact growth. Rounded trusses of huge open cup shaped flowers. Each blossom fully 4 inches wide. A rich yellow with carmine markings in the interior. 4 feet.
8-10" 4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50

MRS. C. B. VAN NES:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 3/3 A famous Dutch hybrid with rosy red flowers fading to a deep pink. 5 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95

MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 Immense flowers of smoky bluish mauve spotted burnt sienna. This lovely variety has dark green foliage and becomes a large shrub. 6 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

MRS. E. C. STERLING: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 A griffithianum hybrid of good habit. The tight cone shaped trusses have flowers of blush pink changing to a pleasing shade of pale lilac. 5 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

MRS. FURNIVAL: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 5

- 5/5 The striking flowers borne in round tight trusses are clear pink with distinctive crimson flare on the upper petal. Habit is compact with good looking foliage. 4 feet.
8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75; 15-18" \$7.75

MRS. G. W. LEAK: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 6

- 5/4 A stunning hybrid of erect growth habit with dull green foliage. Large conical trusses are an exciting shade of deep pink and the upper petals are marked deeper with a suggestion of brown purple to the flare. 5 feet.
8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75;
15-18" \$7.75; 18-21" \$8.75; 21-24" \$9.75; 24-30" \$10.75

MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS: A.M.

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/3 A vigorous grower and very showy in bloom. Large built-up trusses of ivory white flowers with brownish flares on the upper lobe. Quite hardy. 5 feet. 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

MRS. SASSON:

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/2 A Rothschild hybrid. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Very low, open growing with a spread to 6-8 feet. Exceptionally long bloom that covers the shrub. Looks well on a slope and could be used for most mass plantings. 30 inches.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95

MRS. W. C. SLOCOCK: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 This is a dwarf compact hybrid with a very neat habit. The trusses are compact, rounded and contain many apricot pink flowers which shade to creamy yellow. 4 feet. 24" \$9.50

OLYMPIC LADY:

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 A charming new dwarf hybrid which resembles Bow Bells in a white, with neat rounded leaves and compact growth, however, the flowers are quite a bit larger. Fully 4 inches across, shallow cup shaped and very attractive when fully open. 4 feet.
10-12" \$5.95; 12-15" \$6.95; 15-18" \$7.95

species **ORBICULARE:**

MAY ZONE 5

- 4/4 Seed from Exbury. All plants are quite uniform with the typical rounded heart-shaped leaves. Considered one of the finest of the genus for the perfect symmetry of the foliage. A heavy bloomer, 7-10 flowers in a truss and they should range from light pink to rose pink. 4 feet. 6-8" \$4.75

PINK PEARL: F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 A very popular medium tall grower. Huge trusses of lovely rose pink flowers. 6 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

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ORDERS. SEE "CONDITIONS OF SALE," PAGE 10



RHODODENDRON PRINCESS JULIANA

PRELUDE: A.M.

MAY ZONE 6

4/4 One of the many yellows we grow. A fine large flower of primrose yellow with no markings, in rounded trusses of 10 blossoms. The last cross made by Rothschild prior to his death. 5 feet.

30-36" \$17.50

PRINCESS JULIANA:

MAY ZONE 6

4/4 Good habit and clean dark green leaves. A very tall truss and large flowers of light pink, deeper on the outer edges and ruffled or frilled on the edges. 5 feet.

**8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.75;
12-15" \$5.75; 15-18" \$6.50; 18-21" \$7.50; 21-24" \$8.50**

PURPLE SPLENDOR: A.M.

JUNE ZONE 5

- 5/4 The finest purple in cultivation. The wavy edged flowers are a rich deep purple with a dark mark on the upper petal. Very compact shrub. 4 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

QUEEN OF HEARTS: A.M.

APRIL ZONE 7

- 4/4 Handsome deep green rounded leaves and sturdy medium compact habit. The dome shaped trusses of deep crimson flowers are marked with black spots on the upper petals. A rich, beautiful hybrid. 5 feet.
21-24" \$10.50; 4' \$17.50; 5' \$22.50

QUEEN O' THE MAY:

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/3 Large white flowers with a flush of pink as they open. Does well in full sun in the northwest. 4 feet.
15-18" \$6.50; 18-21" \$7.50; 21-24" \$8.50

RACIL:

APRIL ZONE 5

- 4/2 A happy combination of two fine species with clusters of apple blossom pink flowers. A fine low shrub and quite hardy. 3 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.75; 12-15" \$5.75

species **RACEMOSUM:**

APRIL ZONE 5

- 3/4 Grown from the Forrest No. 19404 specimen, considered the best dwarf form. Compact, with bright pink flowers. A very heavy bloomer and delightful harbinger of spring. 2 feet.
6-8" \$4.00

RADIUM:

MAY ZONE 7

- 4/3 The dome shaped trusses contain from 14-16 flowers of bright geranium scarlet. Their substance is excellent and the flowers quite weather resistant. A dense rounded shrub. 4 feet.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

RAINBOW:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 3/4 A very heavy robust grower with good habit and shiny leaves. A good truss of pink with darker edged petals. 5 feet. **8-10" \$4.25; 21-24" \$8.50**

ROBERTE (Lady Bessborough): F.C.C.

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 A medium tall plant with built-up trusses of huge light pink flowers, shaded yellow and a darker stain in the throat. Very showy. 5 feet.
24-30" \$15.00

ROMANY CHAL: F.C.C.

JUNE ZONE 7

- 4/4 A medium growing hybrid with deep green, handsome leaves and full rounded trusses of rich crimson scarlet flowers. A very good late dark red. 5 feet. **8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**

ROSEUM ELEGANS:

MAY ZONE 4

- 3/2 A vigorous growing and very hardy hybrid. Medium green leaves of good habit. Flowers are rosy lilac.
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

species **RUBIGINOSUM: P.A.**

MAY ZONE 4

- 4/4 The Finch clonal form. A good clear pink, funnel shaped blossom. Trusses of 4-8 flowers. An upright species of good habit. Needs half shade. 5-6 feet.
10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50

More Rhododendrons are lost by planting too deep than any other reason.
 Rhododendrons must have good, sharp drainage.

RUSSAUTINII:

APRIL ZONE 6

- 5/4 This cross between two four-star species makes a small upright shrub with rich blue flowers produced in abundance. A very vibrant color. 4 feet.

21-24" \$7.50; 24-30" \$8.50**SAPPHO:**

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/3 A hardy, vigorous plant with dark green leaves and rounded trusses of white flowers which have a conspicuous dark spot in the throat. 6 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**SAPPHIRE:**

MARCH ZONE 6

- 4/4 A very good light blue dwarf suitable for the rock garden or patio. Dense and compact with small shiny leaves. 1½ feet.

6-8" \$3.75; 8-10" \$4.50**SUNRISE: F.C.C.**

MAY ZONE 7

- 3/3 A beautiful Griffithianum hybrid with deep pink buds opening to pale pink and carmine orchid.

8-10" \$4.95; 10-12" \$5.95**TEMPLE BELLE:**

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/5 A dwarf hybrid which rarely attains 3 feet in height. Its rounded leaves and compact habit combined with the rich pink, open bell shaped flowers make this a very attractive shrublet.

8-10" \$5.50**TESSA: A.M.**

APRIL ZONE 6

- 4/4 A charming dwarf from Towercourt. The deep green leaves are reminiscent of Praecox. The flowers begin as rosy purple but when fully open are a beautiful rose pink, just like miniature trusses of the large hybrid Alice. One of the finest dwarf Rhododendrons in cultivation. 3 feet.

6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50**TRILBY:**

MAY ZONE 5

- 3/4 A low-growing hardy hybrid with rounded trusses of deep crimson flowers which have a dark blotch in the throat. Compact habit with large olive green leaves. Takes full sun in the west. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95**UNIQUE: F.C.C.**

APRIL ZONE 6

- 3/5 One of the neatest growing Rhododendrons in cultivation. Rounded leaves, compact habit and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which are flushed apricot as they open. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75**VANESSA PASTEL: A.M.**

MAY ZONE 7

- 4/3 A clonal form of Vanessa which has delicately shaded flowers of creamy pink flushed apricot. Good foliage and habit. 4 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**VAN NES SENSATION:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 The huge fragrant flowers 4 inches wide are delicately flushed lilac with a lighter center. Clean, bright green leaves and large trusses make this a first class plant. 7 feet.

**8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95; 24-30" \$12.50**

species **VILLOSUM:**

MAY ZONE 6

- 3/4 This is the Towercourt clone. An upright compact shrub with lavender blue flowers and a yellow-green blotch on upper petal. Flowers funnel shaped in trusses of three or four. Likes half shade. 3-4 feet.

12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

VULCAN:

MAY ZONE 5

- 4/4 In our estimation one of the best all round red Rhododendrons for general garden use. Medium compact shrub with dark green pointed leaves and numerous rounded trusses of bright red flowers. Plants bud early and are easy to grow. 4 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95; 18-21" \$7.50; 21-24" \$8.50

WHITE SWAN: A.M.

MAY ZONE 7

- 4/3 A fine hybrid with light green foliage and tall built-up trusses of large flowers which are a lovely shell pink at first and become pure white when fully open. One of the finest white Rhododendrons. 6 feet.

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

species **XANTHOCODON: A.M.**

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/4 An attractive foliage plant with grey-green leaves, very aromatic. This is the Exbury form with bell shaped flowers, a rich butter yellow. 5 feet.

6-8" \$4.00

YELLOW HAMMER:

MAY ZONE 6

- 4/3 The Exbury form with pure golden yellow tubular flowers in clusters at the end of the terminals and small greyish green leaves. Upright habit. A most unusual shrublet which will combine well with Blue Diamond, Sapphire, etc. 3-4 feet.

12-15" \$5.75



RHODODENDRON MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS



RHODODENDRON CARITA

**... Another excellent book for your Rhododendron Library.
... of real value to the experienced gardener but easily understood
by the novice.**

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Chapters on culture, landscape, breeding and flower arrangement.

This book is well illustrated and priced at **\$6.95**

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EVERGREEN AZALEAS

There is such a tremendous range of color and forms of Azaleas that the landscape possibilities are tremendous. They usually blend well with any planting and a collection of older plants affords excellent cut flowers. They require a minimum of care and their culture is identical to the Rhododendron. We have used them under and around our large Rhododendrons. All plants listed in all sizes should bloom this next spring.

GABLE HYBRIDS

These are generally considered the hardiest of the Evergreen Azaleas. Originally developed by the Dean of American Breeders, Mr. Joseph B. Gable of Stewartstown, Pennsylvania. They should go to zero degrees.

CAMEO: Flowers single, hose in hose, shell pink, upright, May bloom.
8-10", 10-12"

CAROLINE GABLE: Flowers red, very heavy bloom about Mothers Day, spreading to 4' high.
6-8", 18-21", 24"

ROSEBUD: Flowers double, hose in hose, pink. Like a Cecil Brunner rosebud, spreading, low, dense. Blooms about Mothers Day. 10-12", 12-15", 15-18"

ROYALTY: Flowers single, orchid purple with reddish blotch. Blooms late April, spreading low to 4'.
24-30"

GLEN DALE HYBRIDS

These were developed by Mr. B. Y. Morrison of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While there are over 400 named hybrids, we hope this small list will introduce you to the color possibilities and variety of plant habit. Easily hardy to 10 degrees above zero and possibly lower on some.

ANCHORITE: Single, rose pink with undertone of orange. Late April bloom, spreading to 4'.
6-8", 15-18", 18-21"

BUCCANEER: Single, frilled orange red flowers darker red on upper lobe. Blooms in mid-April. Must have shade. Spreading to 5'.
8-10", 10-12"

EVEREST: Flowers large white with yellow-green blotch, mid-May bloom, spreading to 5'.
8-10", 10-12"

GLAMOUR: Flowers large, single rose red. Late April, broad spreading.
6-8", 8-10", 10-12", 12-15", 15-18", 18-21"

GREETINGS: Large single flowers, coral rose, spreading to 4'. One of my favorites for bloom and dense spreading habit.
6-8", 10-12", 12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"

JUBILANT: Flowers in clusters of 2 to 3, 2 to 2½" across of dark red. Very rich. A robust dense bush to 6'. Late April bloom.
6-8", 8-10"

SNOW CLAD: A large white with ruffled margins and a light green throat. Mid-May, broad spreading to 5'.
6-8", 8-10", 10-12"

YOU MAY EARN A 5% DISCOUNT ON \$25.00 ORDERS AND 10% ON \$50.00
ORDERS. SEE "CONDITIONS OF SALE," PAGE 10

SHERWOOD HYBRIDS

Developed in Oregon and very hardy. Grown in New York to 10 degrees below zero.

SHERWOOD RED: Single flowers, blood red. Bloom will fade in too much sun. Spreading to 3' or 4'. **6-8", 8-10"**

SHERWOOD ORCHID: Large flowers single, light orchid purple and darker blotch. April bloom. One of the best shaped Azaleas I have seen. Very dense and the spread is always much greater than the height. **8-10", 10-12"**

species **Azalea MUCRONATUM var. SEKIDERA:**

We took a blue ribbon at the Portland Rhododendron show last year with ours. A 4-star May bloomer. Large white flower spotted crimson blooming in pairs or threes. This form sports a rose colored form with spots, a pure white and a white with lavender rose stripes. 2-3-foot in 10 years with greater spread.

8-10", 10-12", 12-15", 15-18"

ROSAFLORA (Indica Hybrid): Syn. *Balsminae floreum*

Very low spreading to 3'. Flowers double, about 40 petals, orange salmon blossoms. Late May bloom. **8-10", 10-12"**

CORAL BELLS (Kurume Azalea): Syn. *Kirin*

Hose in hose, coral pink with deeper center. Dense and low growing. Extremely showy, heavy bloomer. One of Wilson's 50. Older plants with protection will take 0 to 10 degrees above easily. **6-8", 8-10"**

GUMPO (Ericocarpum Hybrid):

Found growing prostrate on the beaches in Yakushima, Japan. Very dwarf dense, compact, slow growing. The best Azalea I have seen for habit and quality of leaves. The flowers are excellent and very large. Reported taking zero temperatures with ease in New Jersey.

GUMPO, White: Flowers single, frilled $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", white occasionally flecked pink. **6-8", 8-10", 10-12"**

GUMPO, Pink: Flowers rose pink with deeper flecks. **6-8", 8-10", 10-12"**

HINODEGIRI (Kurume Azalea): Syn. *Mist of the Rising Sun*

Also one of Wilson's 50 and still tops. Flowers of bright crimson and single. This is the most common evergreen azalea and one of the hardiest. Vivid flower, good dense compact habit and hardy to about 10 degrees above. **6-8", 8-10"**

PRICE LIST

The grade size is based on both height and spread.

Size	Unit Price
6- 8"	\$1.50
8-10"	1.95
10-12"	2.25
12-15"	3.00
15-18"	3.75
18-21"	4.75
21-24"	5.75

Note: Because of the slow growth habit of the Gumpo Azaleas add 50c to each size.



EXBURY AZALEA RENNE

COMERFORD'S

MARION, OREGON

State _____

[illegible]

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: Plants will be shipped via express collect unless otherwise noted. There is no charge for packing on orders totaling \$5.00 or more. On orders under \$5.00 there is a 50c packing charge.

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Reviews of
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—Frederick Street in *The Field* (London)

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—Manchester (England) Guardian

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to Albany

Our driveway is
just $7\frac{1}{10}$ mile
from Marion
to Stayton

